tenets or doctrines shall ever he taught in the public schools, nor shall any books, papers, tracts or documents of a political, sectarian or denominational character be med or introduced in any school established under the provisions of this Article. All public school exercises in this State shall be conducted in the English language, and all teachers employed in the educational institutions under the control of the State shall be citizens of the United States.

SEc. 4. The general supervision of the common schools of the State shall be vested or a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State Treasurer, the powers and duties of which shall be prescribed by law, and who shall serve as such Board without compensation. SEC. 5. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected, whose term of of

See, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. ARTICLE IX.

COMMON SCHOOL FUNDS AND LANDS.

SECTION 1. All proceeds of the public lands that have theretofore been, or may be nereafter granted by the United States for the support of the school system in this State; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale or public lands: the proceeds of property that shall fall to the State by eschest; the proceeds of any girts and donations to the State for the common schools, not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift; all moneys which shall be paid by persons as equivalent for exemption from military duty; together with such other means as th Legislature may provide, by tax or other wise, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of the common schools. Provided, that the proceeds of all lands that have heretofore, or may hereafter be appropriated or granted for the maintenance of the University of Arizona, shall be inviolably applied to the specific use of the original grant. Provided, that the proceeds of all lands that have been heretofore, or may hereafter be appropriated or granted for the maintenance of Territorial Normal Schools, shall be inviolably applied to the specific use of the original grant.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide for the disposal of the lands heretofore granted or which may hereafter be granted to the State for educational purposes, by se and sale, the proceeds of which shall constitute a permanent and inviolate fund the interest of which, only, shall be used, and for the equitable distribution of such interest within the counties of the State, in proportion to the child en of school age thereof, Said proceeds, with any unexpended interest, or rental, shall be invested, in boards of the United States, bonds of the State of Arizona, bonds of school corporations, or to first mortgage on farm lands within the State, not exceeding in amount one third the actual value of any sub-division on which the same may be touned. The custodians of said funds shall be the same as provided by law for State and county funds, and any losses shall be made good by the State, principal and in

Sec. 4. The State Board of Education shall cause all the lands to be appraised by sworn appraisers, part of whom at least shall be residents of the county wherein the isnes to be appraised are situate, and after all such lands shall have been appraised. said doard shall designate for sale such lands as they may think most advantageous for the public interest to be sold, and classify the same by the uses to which they may be applied. But not more than one-fourth of the lands belonging to any one of the said classes shall be sold during any period of five years, commencing with the date on which this Constitution goes into effect.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the limit to the quantity of land which may be leased or sold to any one individual, company or corporation, and no laws shall ever be passed granting to any person, corporation or association, any privilege, by reason of occupation or cultivation of any school lands, by said person corporation or association, subsequent to the survey thereof, of the general govern ment. No claim for the occupation, or cultivation of any school lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, or cultivation of any school lands ever be used to diminish, either directly or indirectly, the sale or sental value of said lands But the said board shall cause to be appraised the permanent improvements made on any school lands, and the value of the land separately. When such land is soid the purchaser thereof in addition to the value of the land paid to the State, shall pay to the owner of such permanent improvements the amount of their appraised value The owner of such permanent improvements shall have the option to become the purchaser of said lands at the highest offered price and on such terms as the Legisla ture may by general law provide.

SEC 6. No land shall be leased for a period longer than ten years, nor shall any land be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than \$10.00 per acre unless otherwise provided in the Enabling Act admitting Arizona as a State nor shall any land be sold or leased in any other manner than at public suction, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X. SUPPRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty one year and upwards (except idiots, lunatics, soldiers, seamen, or marivers in the army or payy of the United States. Indians not taxed, and persons convicted of any infamous or espital crime), who has resided in the State or Territory one year and in the county wherein such residence is located minety days next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote at such election, provided that in school elections then

shall be no denial of the elective franchise on account of sex.

SEC. 2. Nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any person of the right to vote who has such right at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC 2. The Legislature shall be empowered to make further extensions of sui frage hereafter, at its discretion, to all citizens of mature and sound mind, not convicted of any capital or infamous crime, without regard to sex. But no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be enforced until adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting at a general election.

SEC. 1. The mode and manner of holding elections and making returns thereo; shall be as they now are, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The seat of government shall be, and remain permanent, at the city of Phoenix, it the county of Maricops, until otherwise ordered by a two-thirds (36) vote of the Leg ply the water required. islature, and a majority vote of the people, legally authorized to vote at any general slection. Whenever the question of removal shall have been submitted to the 'eople as herein provided, it shall not again be submitted until after the term of ten (10) years, and in the manner herein prescribed.

ARTICLE XII MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of the State shall consist of all able bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as are exempted by the aws of the United States or the State. But all citizens having scruples of conscience averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom upon such conditions as shall be

SEC. 2. The Legislature may provide by law, for the enrollment, equipment and fiscipline of the militia, to conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for

their selection to be provided by law, and may hold their commissions for such petiod of time as the Legislature may provide.

SEC. 4. No military organisation under the laws of the State shall carry any banner ir flag representing any sect or society or the flag of any nationality but that of the

ARTICLE XIII.

NAME AND BOUNDARY. SECTION 1. The name of this State shall be "Arizona."

SEC. 2. The boundaries of this State are, and shall remain as follows: Beginning at the worthwest corner of the State of Colorado, the same being the northwest coraer of the Territory of New Mexico, as established by Act of Congress February 24th, 1863; thence west with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, to its intersection with the east boundary line of the State of Nevada; thence south with that boundary line to its intersection with the center of the Colorado river: thence following down the center of said river to a point on the boundary line established by resty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, dated December 30th, 1863; thence easterly, following said treaty line to its intersection with 109 degrees I minutes 59 seconds 25-100 of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north with that

SEC. 3. There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Arizona," and the seal of the Territory of Arizona shall be the seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE XIV.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES. SECTION 1. The State of Arizona is an inseparable part of the Federal Union, and

he Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 2. The legal debts and liabilities of the Territory shall be assumed and paid my this State. SEC. 3 The people inhabiting this State do agree and declare that they forever tisclaim all right and title to the unppropriated public lands lying within the bouniaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisd ction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands or other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this State, shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands or other property belonging to residents thereof; that no tax shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein, belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. nothing herein shall preclude the State from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has ob

lands, thus granted, from taxation; but all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by this State so long and to such extent as such Act of Congress may prescribe. ARTICLE XV.

tained from the United States or from any person or source, a title thereto by patent

or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any

Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the

SECTION 1. The several counties in the Territory of Arizona as they shall exist at the time of the admission of said Territory as a State, are hereby declared to be the

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide by general law for organizing new counties locating the county seats thereof temporarily, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be formed that does not contain at least one thousand square miles, and shall leave the county or counties from which it is formed to contain no: ess than one thousand square miles each, and that shall also contain within the limits of said new county property of the value of one million dollars as shown by the last preceding tax returns; and not then unless the old county or countles from which it is formed shall each be left to contain at least one and one half million dol lars of taxable property as shown by said last tax returns. And no new county shall e organized nor shall any old county be so reduced as to contain a population of

less than fifteen hundred setual and bona fide inhabitants.
SEC. S. Every new county shall assume and be holden for its pro rata of the in ss of the county or counties from which it may be formed. one. 4. The Legislature shall establish, subject to this article, a system of county overnments which shall be uniform throughout the State; and by general laws all provide for township and precinct organization and government

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall provide by general and uniform laws for the election nuisily, in each of the several counties of this State, of a Board of Supervisors, theriff who shall be ex-officio Tax Assessor until otherwise provided by law. A County Treasurer who shall be ex-officio Tax Collector until otherwise provide

A Probate Judge who shall be ex-officio County Superintendent of public school A County Clerk who shall be Clerk of the District Court, and County Records erwise provided by law, and a District Attorney. The Legislature shall provide for the strict accountability of county, township

cinct andmunicipal officers, for all money and fees which may be collected by

SEC. 6. The Sheriff, Clerk, and ex-officio Recorder may be empowered by the the hairman of the Board of Supervisors of each county, calling an election by the sexes. Female suffrage was strongly urged upon the convention by petitions from County Board of Supervisors to appoint such deputies and elerical assistance as the business of their offices may require; and said deputies and clerical assistance shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, \$EC. 7. The officers provided for herein shall receive such compensation for their

annual services as may be provided by law, SEC. 8. The Legislature shall provide by general law, for such regulation of county government and the election and compensation of such county officers as may be

ARTICLE XVI.

come necessary.

section 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the senefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and such other public institutions as he public good may require, may be established, and shall be maintained and concrolled by the State, in such manner, and under such regulations, as may be prescribed by law.

adoption of this constitution, become the property and institutions of the State of

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which the corporators or grantees shall not have organized and commenced busitess in good taith at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall thereafter have 30 validity except such corporations or grantees whose, time to organize under their harter or grant has not expired at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

No charter of incorporation shall be granted, extended, changed or amended by special laws; but the Legislature shall prescribe by general law for the organization of all corporations, private, public and municipal hereafter to be cre-

SEC. 3. The Legislature in addition to the powers granted in this Constitution, chall provide by law the method whereby the court may revoke or annul any charter or incorporation existing and revokable at the time this Constitution goes into effect, or that may thereafter be created, whenever it may be injurious to the citizens of

the State, and in such manner that no injustice be done to the corporators or cred-SEC. 4. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate refleads, telegraph lines, or canals for carrying water,

setween any designated points within this State. SEC. 5. All individuals, associations, or corporations shall be given equal rights of ransportation by common carriers, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination hall be made in charges or facilities of said transportation by such common carrier. SEC. 6. The right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or construed so as to event the Legislature from taking the property and franchise of incorporations and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of the individual citizen, SEC 7. All fictitious increase of capital stock or indebtedness of corporations shall

be void. Sec. 8. Any corporation existing under the laws of the Territory prior to the adoption of this Constitution may by resolution of its directors, authenticated by the signatures of its officers, and seal, elect to come under and enjoy the conditions and advantages of this article by filing said resolution in the office of the Secretary

of State. SEC. 9. Any president, director, manager, gashler or other officer of any banking nstitution who shall receive or assent to the reception of deposits of money after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent, shall be individually responsible for such deposits derectived and shall be punished crim-

SEC. 10. All corporations shall always be subject to the power of the State

ARTICLE XVIII. WATER AND WATER RIGHTS

SECTION 1. All natural streams and lakes within the boundaries of this State, cap able of being used for the purposes of navigation or irrigation, are hereby declared

to be the property of the State. SEC. 2. The common law doctrine of riparian water rights shall never be applied in this State, nor shall the right to use water heretofore lawfully appropriated to

beneficial uses ever be de nied, Suc. 3. The right of the people to appropriate and use the unappropriated waters of this State, for beneficial purposes, shall never be denied: priority of appropriation

shall give the better right always. Sac. 4. The right of individuals or corporations to construct reservoirs and im pound and appropriate the surplus and flood waters in this State, for sale, rental, domestic, stock, or any beneficial purpose, shall never be deniad. The first boator of a reservoir right shall have priority. A failure to construct reservoirs and canalwithin a reasonable time after location, and a failure to use reasonable diligence to maintain the same so as to supply water, shall be held to work a forfeiture of such

Sec. 5. Every appropriator of water shall use the same reasonably and econom

Ically. Sec. 6. The mode and manner of acquiring and exercising all of said rights shall be subject to Legislative control.

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall have power to authorse the organization of district and the creation of a debt for the construction or purchasing of dams, canais and ditches and other appliances equired to supply water to land in said districts; but such debt, principal and interest, shall subject only the lands benefitted or reclaim ed to taxation to pay the same.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall pass laws requiring the owner or owners of every ditch or canal from which water is rented or sold to other parties, to use reasonable diligence in keeping such ditch or canal in such good condition and repair as to sup

ARTICLE XIX. FORESTRY.

The Legislature shall enact laws to prevent the destruction of and to preserve the s on the lands of the State, and upon any part of the public domain, the sontre of which may be conferred by Congress upon this State.

LABOR Eight hours shall constitute a day's labor on all State works.

ARTICLE XXI.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if same shall be agreed to by a majority of the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, the manner of or amendments shall, with the year and pays thereon, be entered on their journals and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such amendment or amend ments to the electors of the State at the next general election, and cause the same to be published without delay for at least six consecutive weeks prior to said elec tion, in not less than one newspaper of general circulation published in each county; and if a majority of the electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of them separately.

SEC. 3. Whenever a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legis lature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to amend or revise this Constitu tion, they shall suomit the proposition to the next succeeding Legislature and if a majority elected to each branch of that Legislature shall concur therein, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for or against a Convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at the next session provide by law for calling the same; and such Convention shall consist of a nuwber of members not less than ioubie the number of the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until t has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXII.

SCHEDULE. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Territorial government to a permanent State government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims, liabilities and obligations against the Territory of Arizona, of whatever nature, and rights of individuals, and of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government.

And all process which may, before the organization of the Judiciary Department under this Constitution, he issued under the authority of the Territory of Arizona, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SEC. 2. All property, real and per-onal, and all moneys, credits, claims and choses in action belonging to the Territory of Arizona at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be vested in and Secome the property of the State of Arizona. SEC. 3. All laws now in force in the Territory of Arizona, which are not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation.

or shall be altered or repealed by the Legislature. SEC. 4. All fines penalties, forfeitures and escheats, accruing to the Territory of

Arizons, shell accrue to the use of the State. SEC. 5. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department. under this Constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to and may be prosservied in the name of the State, and all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this Territory, or by any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper State autho ity and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen or which may arise before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution, and which shall then be pending m=y be pro-ecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices and appointments in this Territory, under authority of the United States, or under the authority of this Perritory, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appoint

ments until the State government becomes operative under this Constitution.

SEC. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the qualified electors of this Territory, at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in Decemoer, A. D 1891. Said election, as nearly as may be, shall be ordered and conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory, except that persons entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this Constitotion, shall be as follows to wit: All male persons over twenty-one years of age. excluding Indians not taxed, who shall not have been convicted of any capital or infamous crime, and who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have actually resided in the Territory for sixty days, and in the county for ter days next preceding the election. No registration of electors shall be required for the purpos of voting at the election herein provided for. The Governor of the Territory shall make proclamation of the time of the submission of this Constitution to the electors of the Territory at least thirty (30) days before the time fixed for submission, and he shall cause said proplamation to be published in at least one newspaper published in each county of the Territory. At the said election the ballots shall be in the foll w-"For the Constitution, 'Ye ' 'No.'" Any person may have printed or written on his ballot only the words "For the Constitution" or "Against the Constitution" and such ballots shall be counted for or against the Constitution accordingly. All votes cast at such election, for or against said Constitution, shall be counted and returned to the Secretary of the Territory in the same manner as votes for delegates to Congress, and he shall canvass and make known the result within forty days after said election, and the Governor is required to declare the result of the vote cast and returned, on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, by proclamation when the same is certified to him by the Secretary of the Territory.

SEC. 8. This Constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon

the admission of the Territory as a State, SEC. 9 Immediately upon the admission of the Territory as a State, the Governor of the Territory, or, in case of his absence or failure to act, the Secretary of the Ter-ritory, or, in case of his absence or failure to act, the President of tols convention, shall become productation which shall be published and a copy through smalled to

people for all State, district and other officers, created and made elective by this Constitution, and fixing a day for such election, which shall not be less than forty days after the date of such proclamation, nor more than ninety days after the admission of the Territory as a State.

SEC. 10. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given in the manner and for the length of time provided by the laws of the Territory in cases of general elections for delegates to Congress and county and other offices. Every qualified elector of the Territory who shall have been registered at the date of said election shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the san e manner as provided by the laws of the Territory for general electi

the returns thereof shall be made to the Canvassing Board her-inafter provided for SEC. 11. The Governor, Secretary of the Territory and President of this Convention. or a majority of them, shall constitute a Board of Canvassers to convass the vote of such election for members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, all State and district officers and members of the Legislature. The said board shall assemble SEC. 2. All property and institutions of the Territory of Arizona shall, upon the st. he seat of government of the Territory on the thirtieth (30) day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday) and proceed to canvass the votes for all State and district officers, Judges of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislature, in the manner provided by the laws of the Territory for canvassing the vote for delegate to Congress, and they shall issue certificates o election to the persons found to be elected to said offices, severally, and shall make and file with the Secretary of the Territory an abstract certificate by them, of the number of votes cast for each person, for each of said offices and of the total number of votes cast in each county

SEC. 12. Al officers elected at such election, except members of the Legislature shall, within thirty days after they have been declared elected take the oath re quired by law, and give the same bond required by the law of the Territory to be given in case of like officers of the Territory or district, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices, except as therwise provided in this Constitution, but the Legislature may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

SEC 13. The Governor elect of the State immediately upon his qualifying and en tering upon the duties of his office, shall issue his proclamation convening the Leg. Islature of the State at the seat of government, on a day to be named in said procla mation, and which shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of said proclamation. Within ten days after the organization of the Legislature both houses of the Legislature shall then and there proceed to elect as provided by law, two Senators of the United States, for the State of Arizona. At said election the two persons who sha i receive the majority of all votes cast by said. Senators and Representatives shall be elected as such United States Senators, and shall be so de clared by the presiding officers of both houses.

The presiding officers of the Senate and House shall issue a certificate to each of said Senat or certifying his election, which certificates shall also be signed by the Governor and attested by the secretary of State.

SEC. 14. The Legislature shall pass all necessary lass to carry into effect the prorisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 15. Whenever any two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State elected under the provisions of this Constitution, shall have qualified in their of fices, the causes then pending in the Supreme Court of the Territory on appeal or writ of error from the District Court of any county or subdivision within the limits of this State, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, shall pass into he jurisdiction and possession of the Supreme Court of the State, except as otherwise provided in the Enabling Act of Congress, and until so suspended, the Supreme Court of the Territory, and the judges thereof, shall continue with like power and urisdiction, as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

Whenever the Judge of the District Court of nov district, elected under the provis

ons of this Constitution, shall have qual-fied in his office, the several causes then pending in the District Court of the Territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said District Court and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the District Court of the State for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of Congress; until so suspended the District Court and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and power to be exercised in the same judicial tistricts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the Territory.

SEC. 16. The first regular election that would otherwise occur following the first ession of the first Legislature, shall be omitted, and all county and precinct officers sleased at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold their offices for he full term thereof, commescing at the expiration of the term of the county and

recinct officers then in office, or the date of their qualification, SEC. 17. If the first session of the Legislature under this Constitution shall be oncluded within twelve months of the time designated for a regular session thereof, then the next regular session following said special session shall be omitted.

SEc. 18. Members of the Legislature and all State officers, District and Suprem sudges elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold their respective offices for the full term next ensuing such election in addition to the period ntervening between the date of their qualifications and the commencement of said

SEC. 19. All county and precinct officers who may be in office at the adoption o his Constitution shall hold their respective offices for the full term for which they nay have been elected and until such time as their su cessors may be elected and qual fied as may be provided by law, and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though the Constitution had not been adopted. SEC 20 In behalf of the neople of Arizons, we in convention assembled have 'ramed this Constitution, and hereby submit the same to the qualified electors of the Territory.

Done in open Convention, at the City of Phoenix, in the Territory of Arizons his 2d day of October, A. D. 1891.

W. A. ROWE, President, H. N. ALEXANDER. J. W. ANDERSON, ALONZO BAILEY. WILLIAM HENRY BARNES. BEN M. CRAWFORD. GEORGE W. CHEYNEY, THOMAS DAVIS, FOSTER S. DENNIS. THOMAS GATES, W. A. HARTT.

JOHN HUNT. WILLIAM HERRING. FRANK H HEREFORD. T. U. JORDAN ART McDONALD THOMAS G. NORRIS, A. M. PATTERSON. MARCUS A. SMITH MARSHALL H. WILLIAMS, J. F. WILSON,

ALLEN C. BERNARD, Secretary.

ADDRESS.

FRILLOW CUTIZENS OF ARIZONA: - Your Delegates in Convention, assembled to frame Constitution for the State of Arizona, have completed the work, which is here with submitted for your careful investigation.

They commend to your favorable consideration the Constitution accompanying this address, as the fruits of the untiring labor and united efforts of your chosen representatives, whose interests are identical with your own. The end sought was to frame a Constitution that would secure a just and economical administration in all of the Departments of State. An examination of the instrument submitted cannot fail to show the distinguishing features between a government organized under it and those not only seen but painfully felt by every tax-payer under our present sys

Under Territorial government, limitation of legislative, action is alreast a stranger and for a long time was not known at all; and official conduct but little "atched by the eye and authority of the law. Hence leakage in the treasury, and extravagance in public expenditure, are matters of but little surprise. They must be recognized as the fruits of had government. Unguarded official action is to be seen all along th line of our Territorial travel, and extravagant legislation has naturally followed Hence to-day, while we are preparing for a new order of things under an economi and well guarded constitutional form of government, we are brought face to face with an empty treasury and a large outstanding Territorial debt of nearly one million dollars, while the debts of the several counties aggregate nearly three times that sum. A just and economic administration of affairs did not produce this. It should be ended, and hereafter avoided. It can only be done by the most cantion guards, and the impartial reader cannot fail to find such, embodied in this Constitu

Your Delegates have sought to profit by the wisdom and experience of other State and have therefore by careful selection established a Legislative, Executive and Judi cial system, which challenges comparison with the wisest and most economic. The number of officers has been reduced to the lowest practical limit, and salaries fixed at small economic sums. The different departments have been shaped after the sys-

tem most familiar to our people, that nothing may be hazarded by experiment. The Judicial Department is so arranged as to insure speedy litigation and avoid

unnecessary expense. SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

That all children of school age in the State may receive gratuitously, instructions in the common school branches, a fr-e common school system is forever guaranteed Its tunds are preserved intact and the system divorced from all church and creed and its management and control by sectarianism forever prohibited. Careful provisions are made to preserve the school lands and for their judicious appraisement gradual sale and for the highest price. Meantime the pioneer and early settler who has braved the danger of frontier life, and settled upon and improved these lands is not unprotected. He has the preference to purchase the land so improved at the

highest price offered for it. And in the event he may not be able to pay the highest price so offered, the appraisers of the land are required to appraise the improvements separate from the land, and the purchaser must pay him for his improvements before taking possession

CORPORATIONS.

The legislation of old States has been found unequal to the task of protecting the people from the growing graspins, monopolizing tendencies of rathroads and other corporations. It has been thought wise therefore to place positive restrictions on the powers of legislation in these matters. To this end provisions have been made for the destruction of all wild cat schemes, and the wiping out of all dormant and sham corp rations claiming special and exclusive privileges. All power is taken from the I egislature to create corporations, or to extend or enlarge their power by special law; or to give them rights or privileges irrevocable. Power is given to the Legislature to revoke or annul the charters of corporations that may prove injurious, and the Legislature is required to exact wholesome laws empowering the courts to to the same thing during legislative interum.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

A well guarded system of county government is provided for. The Legislature is prohibited from changing county lines and forming new counties unless the same can be done upon a basis of property, area and population, that will insure easy maintenance of such new county government without strain, and at the same time without crippling the county or counties from which it may be formed. The county officers and offices are provided for in a kindred way to the system the people are acquainted with, but that the running machinery of county government may be rendered less expensive the offices have been so blended as to require the official work necessary to the exercise of county government to be done with the fewest official hands practical to its execution. These officers are all made elective every two years, and are thereby made directly responsible to the people whom they

The right of suffrage is conferred upon every male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and who has resided in Arizona for one year previous to an election, except Indians not taxed, idiots, luns los and personal vivieted of crimes; and in questions periodizing to solve the elght of suffrage is supported upon both

a few quarters, and by earnest personal advocates, who were always given an attentive hearing; but after mature deliberation the convention thought it unwise to put woman's suffrage in the Constitution. However, the right of the people to be heard upon this topic, has been recognized, and the Legislature coming directly from the people every two years, is fully authorized to submit this question to the people whenever and as often as may be desired.

IBRIGATION.

It is surely safe to say that a just and coultable system of Irrigration, suited to his arid region, has been devised. All natural streams and lakes of water capable of being used for irrigation are declared to be the property of the State, and it is provided that the common law doctrine of riparian water rights is not to apply, and that the right to use water heretofore lawfully appropriated to beneficial uses is never to be denied.

The right of the people to appropriate and use the appropriated waters for benedelal purposes is guaranteed, prior appropriation giving the better right.

That capital may not be shut out of the State and its progress retarded, an invita-

tion has been extended, guaranteeing to all individuals or corporations the right to construct reservoirs and impound and appropriate the surplus and flood waters within the State for sale, rental, domestic, stock or and beneficial purpose.

However, the mode and manner of acquiring and exercising all of said rights is to be subject to legislative control.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

It is through the channel of revenue and taxation the public debts are paid, that the necessary sums for running the government are raised, and it is through it that the pockets of the people =re directly reached. This is one of the most important roads in government to guard. That government which does not guard this road by proper, wise limitations and restrictions, naturally grows careless and become wasteful and extravagent, and is therefore not a good one. The government that does, is always economical and just in all of the affairs of State, and is never found with a depleted treasury, or imposing heavy burdens upon its people.

A Constitution for just such a covernment as this we have sought to prepare and submit to you; and if we in the deepest measure of our honest endeavors and thoughts, are not deceived, we have succeeded in doing it. To begin with, the State and county governments are prohibited from going into debt for greater sums that their current tax will pay, which virtually puts them on a eash basis, and shutdown the flood gates of the issuance of bonds, warrants and other evidences of indebtedness, which have heretofore under our present regime so strained our Terri torial and county credit. The public credit, the one thing which has heretofore settled upon other States, and thrust many of them into financial ruin, and some into repudiation, cannot be loaned at legislative will,

For the current expenses of State and county governments, a limitation of taxa tion is fixed not to exceed 3 mills for State and 2 per cent. for county purposes, which with the present indebtedness out of the way, would place us far below what we now pay.

The present outstanding indebtedness has not been overlooked. This we must pay some time, and in some way, under whatever form of government we may be If so, it must be done by an easy, gradual means, or by a heavy strain to be met and endured some time in the future. That it must be met by the one or the other is inevitable. This being so it would be contrary to common sense not to be able to see the wisest and easiest plan. In order, therefore, to meet the principal of our outstanding debts as they fall due, we have declared that a sinking fund shall be created, and for this purpose a State tax of only 1 mill shall be levied annually till the same shall be extinguished, and 15 mill for county purposes. To be sure this is a light levy, and will not injuriously effect any one; but close calculation shows it to be sufficient to meet the outstandings when they become due. Thus it is that we have sought to take time by the forelock and require a gradual and easy tax to to continuously flowing into the sinking fund-small enough so that no one will be strained by paying it, and yet large enough to foot the bill when presented. This is not its only advantage. It is destined to give lasting and unexcelled credit to our young State, and to its counties; because it will be a declaration to the world by a rave, hardy and debt-paying people, so made that legislative hands cannot change it, that whomsoever we owe we intend to pay, and have provided means in a constitutional way for so doing.

Pellow citizens, the Constitution we submit to you, challenges your investigation. Take it and turn it as you will, and you must necessarily find that, if the last limit of taxation a 'owed by it for State and county purposes, for paying interest on the public debt, and for the sinking fund, be levied, t-ken altogether, upon our present valuation, saving nothing of increase (which must follow stasehood rapidly), will not cost the taxpayer quite one and one-half dollars on the \$1000 worth of taxable property be owns. Now this is true, and when we consider the difference of statebook under such a Constitution, and Territorial government as we know it to be, and that under such a constitutional government, the people are supreme and choose all or heir public servants without exception, and when we further consider, that under such a government, we shall have equal retresentation in the councils of the nation with other State; there certainly cannot be a single independent American cirizen n all the land who thus considers, and makes himself conversant with the two sysems of government, the independence of the one and the dependence of the other, who will for a moment hesitate to cast his vote for the Constitution and statehood. But this is not all. If we adopt this Constitution, and thereby obtain admission, we oring into the lap or the State millions of wealth, which we cannot possibly obtain while we are a Territory. The enabling acts admitting Washington, Wyoming, idaho and the two Dakotas, plainly demonstrate this. We call your attention to lew of the a vantages in promise for our new State;

First-The 16th and 26th sections of all the lands of the Territory, which are now held in trust for us by the general government, will ripen into title and go into state control. This land amounts to about 4,027,350 acres.

By the conduct of the general government toward all other new States admitted

the promises us as a state on our admission the following:	
	Acre
Lands for public buildings, 50 sections.	
Lands for State University	46,0
Lands for State Asylum, prison and other buildings	50.0
Lands for Agricultural College	90.0
Lands for School of Mines	40.0
Lands for Deaf and Dumb asylum	40.0
Lands for State Normal school	80.0
Lands for such general purposes as the Legislature shall declare.	
This will aggregate about 4,595,380 acres of land which we acquire by adm	-

and none of which can we get before. Not only this, but the general government will direct the United States Land Office Receivers all over the State to pay into the State treasury for State purposes 5 per cent. of the proceeds of all sales of the public ands sold in the State. Such has been the liberal policy of our general government duce Colorado's admission and such is in promise for us. Shall we accept it? Our constitution is liberal in all of its provisions, and challenges the admiration and support of the whole people, whether they be Democrat or Republican, no mat-

er whether they be biased by party feeling or not. We therefore urge and admonish you most earnestly, each and ever one of you, at the name of American free government and State sovereignty to peacefully but resolutely go to the polls on the 1st of December next and give us for our new State this organic law, for in it we have every promise of a future of peace and of pros

W. A. ROWE, Chairman J. F. WILSON, M. H. WILLIAMS. H. N. ALEXANDER. W. H. BARNES, FRANK HEREFORD. GEORGE W. CHEYNEY